CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains research background, research questions, research objectives, research significance, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of study

According to Nurhadi & Kurniawan (2017), communication is the process of conveying a message by one person to another person to inform or change attitudes, opinions, and behavior, either directly (face-to-face communication) or indirectly (communication via media). When communication takes place, the people involved in the communication have the same intentions and goals, with the intention that the people involved in the communication understand each other's communication. For effective communication, the hearer must understand what the speaker is saying. A good conversation is one where both the speaker and the hearer can comprehend each other. Since every utterance has a specific purpose and intention, pragmatics studies the speaker's intention in making particular statements or utterances (Astuti & Arifianti 2021). Misunderstandings often occur in everyday language use, resulting in the message not being conveyed clearly and accurately.

A presupposition is one of the topics studied within pragmatics. It refers to the assumptions or inferences the hearer makes before fully understanding what the speaker is talking about. More generally, we design our linguistic messages based on large-scale assumptions about what our listeners already know. Some of these assumptions may be wrong, but most are correct. What the speaker (or writer) assumes to be true or known by the listener (or reader) can be described as presuppositions Yule (2006). In the process of communication in pragmatics, the speaker must ensure that their utterances align with what they intend to convey, making them clear and easy for the hearer to understand. Likewise, the listener must also be able to guess what the speaker is saying so that good and effective communication occurs. According to Yule (2006), presupposition is an assumption or assumption made by the hearer before understanding what the other person is

talking about, which consists of six types, namely existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

A talk show program is a program that features one or several people discussing a particular topic guided by a presenter. Those invited are people who have direct experience with the event or topic being discussed or who are experts in the problem being discussed (Amalia, Gafar, & Sonni 2016). People invited to talk shows usually have just published a new song, a film they have starred in has become famous, or others. The host on the talk show usually has a different uniqueness, whether from the tone of voice, jokes, or some words that are often said by the host that become a characteristic. The information presented in this program is a journalistic value that raises phenomena or issues that are developing and hot in society. Then, it is packaged with simple conversations in a universal language to deal with the heterogeneity of the audience (Selamat 2015). The host usually loads questions about what the audience wants to hear by the host looking for information that must be asked to the invited person through the comments column on the fan account. The host sometimes throws questions to the audience to give questions to the invited person. In Talk show, using pragmatic analysis becomes highly relevant because interactions often involve many elements of indirect communication. Utilizing presuppositions for analysis is highly beneficial because listeners will infer what the speaker is saying without any misunderstanding between what the speaker says and what the listener interprets. Due to presuppositions, both the speaker and the listener will engage in coherent and profound conversations. Nowadays, people often watch talk shows on television, but if they want to rewatch or watch other talk shows, they usually watch them on YouTube. YouTube is a company that collects user-generated content, which contains thousands of short films and television episodes, as well as hundreds of full-length films.

In addition, there is also amateur content such as video blogs, short original videos, and educational videos (Setyo 2018). Many people post on YouTube because nowadays many people watch on YouTube. Watching podcasts, talk

shows, songs, and other videos. Talk shows are often broadcast on television but usually, there are re-broadcasts posted on YouTube, because of that people who want to re-watch or want to watch what they haven't had time to watch can be seen on the YouTube account of the talk show. Because of that, the YouTube talk show account will skyrocket when new content has just been posted.

Based on the statement above, the writer chose a talk show from James Corden's YouTube channel by presenting Harry Styles and Will Ferrell as guest stars in James Corden's last segment with The Late Late Show. Titled The Final Episode - Full - The Late Late Show With James Corden. This talk show discusses how James Corden has been a host for eight years, featuring popular segments such as Carpool Karaoke and Spill Your Guts or Fill Your Guts, and there is a performance by Harry Styles with his stunning music and Will Ferrell an actor and comedian who displays funny sketches that make the audience laugh. The writer chose the Talk Show for the following reasons. First, this is the last episode that will be hosted by James Corden showing a clip of how he has been a host for 8 years, receiving congratulations from various hosts and even Obama in this Talk show segment has an audience of 9.1 M. James Corden also has a popular segment, namely the Carpool Karaoke show when James Corden holds a talk show in the car while asking about many things related to the invited artist, he will also invites guests to sing, show when James Corden holds a talk show in the car while asking about many things related to the invited artist, he will also invite guests to sing. Second, the high influence of the guest stars who are also presented, because in the comments section, many people are also happy when the guest stars are Harry Styles and Will Ferrell who are known to the public with the same humor. Although this is the last segment for James Corden, because he invited popular guest stars, it influenced the number of views in this last episode. Third, James Corden's interactions with guests are often filled with humor, intimacy, and spontaneity. This provides ample opportunity to analyze the different types of presuppositions that emerge in natural, dynamic conversations.

Several studies related to presuppositions have been carried out by Fadila (2020), titled "Presupposition of the main characters in Aladdin 2019 movie script". sing descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data, every element is very important to observe and this research focuses on words, especially in movie scripts rather than numbers. Fadila found 41 data sets of linguistic structure in the presupposition that are used by the main characters of Aladdin's 2019 movie script. According to Grundy, there are nine types of linguistic structure in presupposition, they are iterative, temporal clause, change the state of a verb, cleft, pseudo-cleft, counterfactual conditionals, stress, implicative, and focus and presupposition. The writer found eight types from the nine types of linguistic structure, they are iterative, temporal clause, change state of a verb, cleft, counterfactual conditionals, stress, implicative, and focus and presupposition.

Second is the research conducted by Milawati (2024), titled "Presupposition in Expressive Speech Acts of Army Fandom Comments on BTS Weverse Application" which utilized the descriptive qualitative analysis method to examine expressive comments made by the Army fandom. Milawati found 76 existential presuppositions, 31 factive presuppositions, 88 lexical presuppositions, 7 structural presuppositions, 34 non-factive presuppositions, and 7 counterfactual presuppositions. Additionally, she identified 17 expressions for thanking, 6 expressions for apologizing, 7 expressions for congratulating, 92 expressions for greeting, 65 expressions for wishing, 45 expressions for complimenting, 16 expressions for expressing worry, 87 expressions of love and affection, 15 expressions for sadness, and 16 expressions for happiness.

Third is the research conducted by Hasya (2022), titled "Presupposition in Code-Mixing Utterance by Twitter Users" which employed a qualitative descriptive method and Yule's theory. The research focused on several types of presuppositions analyzed through an analysis approach and the meaning of utterances by Twitter users, as well as using triggers of presuppositions. Hasya found 10 existential presuppositions, 6 lexical presuppositions, 6 structural presuppositions, 15 factive

presuppositions, 6 counter-factual presuppositions, and 7 non-factive presuppositions.

Fourth is the research conducted by As Syifa (2021), titled "Presupposition of Joe Russo's interview about 'Avengers: End Game' in talks at Google's YouTube channel" Using descriptive qualitative analysis with subjects including behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, and others, As Syifa found 14 factive presuppositions, 13 existential presuppositions, 2 lexical presuppositions, 0 non-factive presuppositions, 4 structural presuppositions, and 4 counterfactual presuppositions. Factive presupposition emerged as the most frequently used type of presupposition.

The last is the research conducted by Balqis (2021), titled "Presupposition and implicature in Song Lyrics Pamungkas' Album: Solipsism" which utilized the qualitative descriptive analysis to analyze the utterances in the album by Pamungkas called solipsism. Balqis found 29 existential presuppositions, 22 lexical presuppositions, 22 non-factive presuppositions, 11 factive presuppositions, 2 structural presuppositions, and 1 counterfactual presupposition.

The gap in this study lies in the selected object, although there have been those who have studied talk shows, other researchers did not choose from the episodes selected by the writer. Secondly, the writer focuses more on the conversation starting from the speaker's guess and then looking for context using theory Stalnaker (1974) and meaning using theory Griffiths (2006). The similarity of this study with previous studies is that this study discusses presupposition by explaining all of its sub. Second, the theory used in this study uses the theory proposed by Yule (1996) as the basic principle in the analysis and interpretation of this study. In addition, this study uses a qualitative method that also influences this study. The Writer investigates how presuppositions are used to analyze Harry Styles and Will Ferrel's speech with James Corden on The Late Late Show using Yule's theory. Therefore, the writer conducted this study with the title "Presuppositions and the Meanings in The Late Late Show YouTube Channel".

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the existing background, the researcher formulates the following research questions:

1. How do forms of presupposition appear in the utterances of James Corden, Harry Styles, and Will Ferrell?
2. What presupposed meanings can be identified in the utterances of James Corden, Harry Styles, and Will Ferrell?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the research question above, the researcher is intended to:

1. To identify and categorize the types of presuppositions in the utterances of James Corden, Harry Styles, and Will Ferrell.
2. To identify and analyze the assumed meanings (presuppositions) conveyed through the utterances of James Corden, Harry Styles, and Will Ferrell in The Late Late Show.

1.4 Research Significances

The significance of the research is a written statement that explains why this research can provide theoretical and practical impacts that can help other researchers.

1. Theoretically, this study aims to advance the discipline of pragmatics by deepening our understanding of how presupposition is used in communication in Talkshows. This study explains how presupposition is used by the hearer when guessing or concluding what the speaker says without misunderstanding what the speaker says and what the listener interprets. This study also explains how adjacency pairs are used during conversations, whether the conversation is structured or unstructured.
2. Practically, this study aims to help English literature students who want to analyze the topic of presupposition to use this study as an additional reference.

In addition, this study can also help guests on talk shows or talk show viewers understand when guessing or concluding what the host says can be understood without misunderstanding, which can increase effectiveness when communicating.

1.5 Definition of Key terms

1. Pragmatics

   pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader).

2. Presupposition

   Presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Speakers, not sentences, have presuppositions. How the utterance is used when communicating relates to the speaker's intent, context, and circumstances.

3. Talk show

   Talk shows are a combination of the art of speaking and the art of interviewing, packaged in a relaxed manner and raising themes from current hot phenomena that are happening in society.